

Application No.: 10/013,981

Docket No.: JCLA 7632

REMARKS**Present Status of the Application**

Claims 1-14 are still rejected in view of the new grounds of rejection. In addition, the claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) in view of three cited references (i.e. 1. U.S. Patent 6,426,820 B1, 2. U.S. Patent 5,726,645 and 3. U.S. Patent 6,008,735). Applicants respectfully traverse the preceding examiner's rejections and reconsideration of the claims 1-14 is respectfully requested.

Discussion of the claim rejection under 35 USC 103(a)

2. Claims 1-3 and 6-12 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Verzulli (US Patent No.6,426,820 B1) in view of Kamon et al. (US Patent No.5,726,645) or Chiloyan (US Patent No.6,008,735)

Verzulli discloses in Fig.1 a self-test arrangement for a remote controller. Kamon teaches in col.2, lines 60-66 that predetermined operation setting associated manufacture stored in memory. Chiloyan discloses to try various brand names for finding the correct setting of a remote controller unit.

In response thereto, Applicants respectfully disagree the preceding objections based on the following arguments. To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the all cited references (i.e. Verzulli, Kamon and Chiloyan) should disclose all limitations of the claims 1-3 and 6-12. When reviewing Verzulli, Kamon and Chiloyan, these references are found to be associated with

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improvement of operability of a remote controller. However, the claimed subject matters of the claims 1-3 and 6-12 are "method for identifying infrared transmission head functions through an infrared controller coupled to an infrared transmission head, "as claimed in the claim1, and "coupling an infrared controller to an infrared transmission head," as claimed in the claim 6. Hence, subject matters of the independent claims 1 and 6 are "a method for accurately coupling between an infrared controller and an infrared transmission head," instead of improving an operability of a remote controller in the cited references i.e. Verzulli, Kamon and Chiloyan. Additionally, operating sequences for testing universal remote controls are distinct from those for "identifying infrared transmission head functions, "as claimed in the independent claims 1 and 6.

Accordingly, even if the cited references, Verzulli, Kamon and Chiloyan, could be combined, this combination still fails to teach, suggest or disclose "identifying infrared transmission head functions through an infrared controller coupled to an infrared transmission head, "as claimed in the claim1. Likewise, this combination still fails to teach, suggest or disclose a step of "coupling an infrared controller to an infrared transmission head," as claimed in the claim 6. In other words, the cited references, Verzulli, Kamon and Chiloyan, fail to render the independent claims 1 and 6 "obvious." That is, the independent claims 1 and 6 are patentable over Verzulli and in view of Kamon or Chiloyan under 35 USC 103(a).

3. claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Verzulli in view of Kamon et al. or Chiloyan applied to claims 1-3 and 6-12 above and further in view of Weber (U.S. Patent No. 6,185,620 B1).

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In response thereto, Applicants respectfully disagree the preceding objections based on the following arguments. In view of Weber, it only disclose a method for transfer data from a host to a node through a fabric connecting the host to the node, which is distinct from" a method for accurately coupling between an infrared controller and an infrared transmission head, " as claimed in the independent claims 1 and 6.

As claims 4 and 13 are dependent claims, no matter whether they are conventional, they should be patentable for the reason that they contain all limitations of their corresponding patentable independent claims 1 and 6.

4. claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Verzulli in view of Kamon et al. or Chiloyan applied to claims 1-3 and 6-12 above and further in view of admission.

In response thereto, Applicants respectfully disagree the preceding objections based on the following arguments. As discussed above, since the claims 5 and 14 are dependent claims, no matter whether they are conventional, they should be patentable for the reason that they contain all limitations of their corresponding patentable independent claims 1 and 6.

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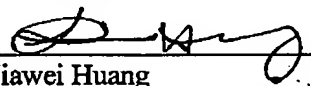
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all the pending claims 1-14 of the present application patentably define over the prior art and are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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4 Venture, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92618
Tel.: (949) 660-0761
Fax: (949)-660-0809

Respectfully submitted,
J.C. PATENTS


Jiawei Huang
Registration No. 43,330